Mme. Yale's Advice

Clean and purify out of your body all the poisons and dangerous ingredients that have found their way into your

What are the great cleansing and purtfying organs of the body for, if not to keep your whole system clean, pure, fresh, natural and healthy?

When they are clogged, dirty and sluggish from poison and impurity, what can you expect but disease and ugliness?

Dirt is poison, and poison is disease Dirt in your blood is the deadlest kind of poison.



Mme. Yale's Fruitcura

(Woman's Tonic)

cleans dirty blood, purifies your sewers. flushes your system, gives you a new lease on health.

Skin diseases, boils, eczema, swellings, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, mental depression, offensive breath, loss of appetite, heartburn, nausea, flatulence, prostration, loss of flesh, general muscular weakness, loss of ambition, nervousness, irritability, anaemia, pale complexion, liver trouble, kidney disorders, woman's infirmities, all these things come from impure sewers. They can be cured with Fruitcura

(Woman's Tonic). After a course of treatment these bad symptems will disappear, and you will feel new life and new ambition coursing through every vein.

Fruitcura will drive out ill humors and make you absolutely healthy. Try

Sold at \$1.00 a bottle. Mme. Yaie, 189 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Our Special Price, 89c.



KOHL'S RHEUMATIC CURE.

This is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and all diseases caused by Impurities of the Blood.

PREPARED ONLY BY Charles W. Kohl, Ph. G., PHARMACIST.

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Rest and Health to Mother and Child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

We'll Do Your Hauling Right TOPEKA TRANSFER CO., 509 KANSAS AVENUE. Office Telephone 320.
House Telephone 395.

F. P. BACON, Prop. See me about Storage.

\$32.50. \$32.50.

The above greatly reduced rate has been made by the Union Pacific to Callfornia points. Through tourist sleepers, quicker time than any other line.

For tickets and full information call on F. A. Lewis, city ticket agent, or

We mend and sew on buttons free.

WAR OF TRUSTS.

With Money on One Side and Labor on Other.

People Are Between the Upper and Nether Millstone,

SAYS JOHN J. INGALLS

The Only Remedy For All Labor Disputes.

Let Congress Establish Conseils of Conciliation.

(J. J. Ingalls in the New York Journal.) Any laborer, artisan or mechanic has the right to refuse to work for wages that an employer is willing to pay. Be-ing employed, except upon special con-tract, he has the right to demand increase tract, he has the right to demand increase of compensation, and if this is not granted, to quit. He has the right, by reason, argument or persuasion, to induce others to stop work at whatever loss to the employer or inconvenience to the public. He has the right to contribute to the support of those who become dependent by relinquishing wages they might have received. He has the right to appeal to the sympathy and emotions of those employed elsewhere to bring further duress upon the obdurate employers and secure greater advantage for themselves.

But when the liaborer goes beyond this and says I shall not work for the wages he was unwilling to receive, and if I accept the employment he has abandoned, it shall be at the risk of mutilation or death by mob violence, he interferes with my inherent and inalicnable rights and becomes a malefactor, who should be punished like any other criminal. Wealth has taught labor the power of combination. It has been a bloody instruction that has returned to plague the inventor. Labor has been slow to learn, but it will never forget. Labor is a commodity of which there is a constantly increasing superfluity, and every laborer, whether employed or idle, contented or exasperated, has a vote.

This, like conscience, makes cowards of us all. With the money trust on one side and the labor trust on the other the people are between the upper and nether millstone. Employers and the employed are ranged in two hostile camps, sullen and menacing, ready on the instant to engage in butile. For the past twenty years civil war has existed in some parts of the country. It exists now in the mining regions of Colorado and the northwest, in the coal territory of Kansas and Hilmols. Cleveland is at this time a beleaguered the connected to intolerable inconveniences, violence and disorder prevail. blood is shed, cars are stoned, and employes who have the temerity and effrontery to take the places of those who have voluntarily abandoned their posts are assaulted and beaten, while "capital and labor" b of compensation, and if this is not grant-ed, to quit. He has the right, by reason

ranean dive over a few cents of waxes or an hour or two more or less in the length of a day.

Hundreds of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of property, wages, profits, destroyed while the patient, long-suffering and submissive public, like a duil ass that will not mend its pace by beating, is made the victim of the cowardice of political parties, and the pusillantmous pointreonery of political demagogues. The money trusts make enormous contributions to the campaign funds for the election of presidents and legislators, so that however loud the platform may roar and thunder in the index the attorney general finds all laws for their suppression inadequate.

POWER OF THE BALLOT.

The labor trusts have the votes, and political lenders are afraid to condemn their lawless and nefarious proceedings for fear of the results at the polis. Strikers become bolder and more reckless from the belief that the people sympathize with them because they are silent. At heart public opinion is justily opposed to rioting strikers, and nothing contributed more to the estimation in which Grover Cleveland is held by his idolators than his vigorous, fearless treatment of the railroad strike at Chicago in 1893. His assertion of the national authority stirred the heart of the people like the blast of a trumpet—it covered a multitude of sins. It was one virtue linked with a thousand crimes, but the inspiration no doubt came from Olney.

Napoleon Benaparte was the incarna-

covered a multitude of sins. It was one virtue linked with a thousand crimes, but the inspiration no doubt came from Olney.

Napoleon Benaparte was the incarnation of modern democracy. He was the typical representative of the might and majesty and meanness of the ninetsenth century. He was not only the supreme military genius of history, but he was the best legislator, the most dexterous politician and the biggest liar that ever lived. His resources were inexhaustible, his capacity boundless. He was equally at home negotiating treaties with vanquisaced monarons or settling the accounts of Josephine's miliners. Nothing was too great or too small for his consummate powers. For definite, enduring, practical effect upon human institutions and society he stands easily at the head of the natural or titular kings of mankind.

SOLUTION OF THE FROBLEM.

For the prompt and inexpensive settlement of industrial disputes of conflicts between employers and employed, and the execution of laws and regulations affecting manufactures and trade, he established in 1896 tribunals known as "consoils desprud'hommes" by a decree under which these bodies have continued to act until the present time. They are authorized by the minister of commerce upon the application of the municipal authorities of the city in which the proposed consell is to be located. The officers are a president and vice president named by the prefect, and a certain number of members, not less than six, half of whom are employers and half employed, each class selecting its own representatives.

Certain qualifications of ang. residence, character and experience are prescribed, both for the members and the electors. They hold for six years and are eligible for the second term. They have no salary, and each consell is divided into two chambers, called the private bureau and the general bureau, where another effort is made to best the consists of two members, is to hear complaints informally, and to conciliate, if possible, without trial. Failing in this the case is ta

yound this the case can be taken to the tribunal of commerce or to the civil courts.

A WISE EXAMPLE.

The decisions have the authority of judicial determinations, and can be enforced like the judgment of other courts. The parties to a dispute can, by agreement, submit the question on written statements and pleadings, but generally the case is brought by complaint and summons, and witnesses are exemined under oath. The practical operation of these conseils has been of immense advantage to French industry. In a single year the sixty-nine conseils then existing heard nearly 20,000 cases, of which 18,000 were settled by conciliation in the private bureau, 251 by advice of the conseil, and in only 519 was formal judgment entered. Strikes and lockouts have almost entirely disappeared, because a competent tribunal being established by law, where right can be enforced and wrongs redressed, public opinion no longer tolerates the brutal arbitrament of personal and private violence, with the loss and suffering and devangement which this entails. The existing condition of affairs in the United States is not creditable, either to the courage of the intelligence of the people. It is a re-greach to popular self-government. It stains civilization. We can learn something from the practical genius of Napoleon. Let congress establish conseils of conciliation for interstate industries, and the states provide similar tribunals for local affairs, whose decisions shall have the force of judicial decrees, and these barbarous and degrading industrial

wars will be waged no more. They are tolerated now because there is no forum where they can be composed. There has been no strike since the great outbreak at Pittsburg in 1877 in which the question at issue could not have been settled in a day by a commission of six average citizens upon the basis of exact and impartial justice.

FAMOUS SMOKING CONTEST.

[From Tit-Bits.] Smoking is the temperate as well as smoking is the temperate as well as the contemplative man's recreation, and great smokers are loath to exhibit their tobacco consuming abilities by engaging in smoking contests. Still, however, there have been some curious tobacco

there have been some curlous tobacco burning races.

In 1723 there was a great smoking match at Oxford, a scaffold being erected in front of an inn for the accommodation of the competitors. The conditions were that any one man or woman who could smoke three cunces of tobacco first, without drinking or leaving the stage should have a prize of twelve shillings.

"Many tryed," said Hearne, "and twas thought that a journeyman tay-lour of St. Peters-in-the-East would have been the victor, he smoking faster than and being many pipes before the rest, but at last he was so sick that 'twas thought he would have dyed, and an old man that had been a builder and smoaking gently came off the conqueror, smoaking the three ounces quite out and he told me that after he smoak ed four or five pipes the same evening. ed four or five pipes the same evening.

About forty years ago a gentleman agreed to smoke a pound weight of strong foreign cigars in twelve hours.

The hundred cigars making up the pound were all to be smoked down to one inch butts.

The match was decided on a Thames steamer plying between London and Chelsea, and by taking up his position well forward the smoker had the full

well forward the smoker had the full benefit of the wind. The contest began at 10 a.m., and in the first hour the

at 10 a.m., and in the first hour the smoker consumed sixteen cigars. After nine hours' smoking eighty-six had been disposed of, and with three hours to go and only fourteen cigars to smoke the backer of time gave in. The winner declared that he felt no discom-

winner declared that he felt no discomfort during the contest; and finished off the 100 cigars that evening.

More recently a solid silver cigar case and 200 cigars were offered to the smoker who consumed most cigars in two hours. Food, drink and medicine during the contest were forbidden. There were seventeen entries. After the first hour ten competitors retired. The winner, who smoked without pause from start to finish reduced ten large cigars start to finish, reduced ten large cigars to ashes in the two hours, while his nearest competitor only finished seven. The people of Lille are investrate smokers, and to decide the championship of the town a smoking contest was held. Each competitor was provided with a pipe, fifty grams (about an ounce

with a pipe, fitty grams (about an other and three-quarters) of tobacco, and a pot of beer. The one who smoked the tobacco first was to be the winner. At the signal, the air was filled with clouds of smoke. In thirteen minutes a workingman, forty-five years of age, had reduced his weed to ashes, while seven minutes later the second man had finished his little smoke.

After such herculean smoking matches it is scarcely necessary to mention the American contest in which the winner smoked 100 cigarettes in six hours thirty-five minutes.

\$22.50.

Detroit and Return via Santa Fe Route For Christian Endeavorers. Tickets on sale July 3-5, inclusive. Limited to July 15. Extension of re-turn limit to August 15 will be accorded on payment of fifty cents to joint agent and deposit of ticket with him on or before July 12.

T. L. King, agent, depot, will give you copy of Christian Endeavor folder, if you ask for it.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$19.00 For the Round Trip.

Glenwood Springs, \$31.00; Salt Lake and Ogden, \$32.00; for the round trip see Rock Island agents for full informa-tion.

Tour in the Rocky Mountains. The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the transcontinental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. all through tickets available via either The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pulldaily train service with through Pull-man paiace and tourist sleeping cars between Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Denver and Portland. The best line to Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington via the "Ogden Gateway." Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

"What has occasioned the remarkable rush for strawberries today? Every man I meet seems to have a basket of 'Did you notice they are all married

men?"
"No, are they?"
"Yep. Somebody has been circulatin'
the story that a New Jersey woman got
the story that a New Jersey woman got lockjaw through eatin too berries."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You know how absent-minded Smith-

"Well, he went to a Spiritualist seance last night and they called up his late business partner. They told Smithly to ask him some questions, and the first thing he said was: 'Is it warm enough for you?' "-Philadelphia Bulletin.



BRAVE COMPANY E

Coffey County Boys Make a Good Record

Along the Firing Line Out in the Philippines.

CAMPAIGNING.

Sent to Support the Artillery on February 4

They Have Been in Constant Skirmish Since.

[From the Chicago Record.] San Fernando, Province of Pam-panga, P. I., via Manila, May 8.—The Kansas troops have covered themselves with glory and sears in this campaign, to say nothing of tan and whiskers. But this is not to be the story of the Twentleth regiment, which this morning is lying about the nipa huts of San Fernando or doing outpost duty where the sun beats down mercilessly and an occasional Mauser bullet flies. It is to be simply a story of Company E. Some companies may have lost more men and others may have lost more men and others may have more members in the hospital at Manila, but there are few which have seen harder fighting or more of it. There are true heroes in Company E.

When the Kansas regiment came into the Philippine islands Company E had a captain. Today it is under the com-mand of First Lieutenant D. F. Craig, and it is doubtful if any of the Garnett friends would recognize in this bronzed veteran the timid young man who was veteran the timid young man who was graduated from the high school there three years ago. Capt. Watson, whose home is in Pittsburg, is in the hospital in Manila. He is the second captain the company has had since it recruited in Le Roy. The first was Charles M. Cristy, who was county attorney of Coffey county and whose home is in Burlington. He resigned March II with a built would in his wrist received. a builet wound in his wrist received the day before at the battle of Caloocan. Then Watson was chosen, Philip S. Ray of Yates Center was second lleutenant. But he resigned before the boat salled from San Francisco. His succes-sor is Collin H. Bail of Sedan, Capt. Watson took command March 23 and six days later received a wound in his breast at the Battle of Gulguinto. When the trouble began these youths.

When the trouble began these youths, entirely untried, were sent out to support the artillery on the memorable night of Feb. 4. That is the time from which all things are dated here, for on that night hostilities opened and the Nebraska regiment began the making of history. It so happened that on the next day the troops advanced so far that they was in review of these was in review of these was in review of these was in review of the sent day the troops advanced so far that they got in range of some of the shells which Admiral Dewey was drop-ping from his men-of-war in the bay. It became necessary for the company to move back, and the men declare that it is the only time they have had to re-

Monday, Feb. 6, the next day after Dewey had interfered with their for-ward movement, they marched up and took possession of "Blockhouse No. 1." This is on the railroad line running into Manila and not so very far from the custom house. It will be seen that the Filipinos were not far away from the city. In this block house the regiment lay until the next afternoon. Then three lay until the next afternoon. Then three companies were taken out by Col. Funston. With these companies, of which E was one, the colonel made a charge toward Caloocan. The troops found the enemy and drove him up the track. Then they returned to their trenches and lay there until Friday afternoon, the 19th, when the advance was made on Caloocan. On that day Capt. Christian Caloocan. On that day Capt. Christian Caloocan. on Caloocan. On that day Capt. Chris-to and Privates Mills and Barber were wounded. The Kansas regiment hur-ried through Caloocan and in the evening the campfires of the men were blaz-ing in the trenches of the enemy. They lay there exposed to the fire of the Fil-ipino sharpshooters and several men were carried back injured, John C. Muhr of Westphalia receiving a fatal

They had a real battle ahead of them, however, when they started forward again on the 24th. The Kansas regiment took up a position on the right of the Third artillery and to the left of the Third artillery and to the left of the Montana troops, the forces advancing in this order to the Toolahan river, where stubborn resistance was encountered. When they crossed the river the first men to set foot on the northern shore were those of E company, which had flanked the Filipinos and driven them from their position. The engagement was won at a heavy cost, and Company E left behind it, among the dead, Privates Plumber of Anderson county and Curran C. Craig, the brother of the lieutenant. Private Bryant of county and Curran C. Craig, the brother of the lieutenant. Private Bryant of Woodson county, Privates Cravens and Hefflin of Coffey county and Private Evans of Miami county were wounded. The men lay in the Filipino trenches beside the river until daylight, when they began their advance on Polo, meeting with little opposition and speedily making the town an American possession. The next serious encounter took place when the Kansas regiment crossed the railroad bridge under a galling fire and forced the enemy to retreat. The soldiers then rested until the morning of the 29th, when they advanced on Bocave diers then rested until the morning of the 29th, when they advanced on Bocave proceeding nearly all the way under fire. Metcalf, major of the battalion, was wounded in that exploit. The Kansas men, however, won the day and had the privilege of eating their dinners in Hocave. Soldiers eat their dinners at noon, when they can, so they had the afternoon before them in which to win other victories and the regiment start-ed at once for Guiguinto. Again they crossed a bridge while bullets were fly-ing about them, and in this engagement ing about them, and in this engagement

Capt. Watson and Privates Shaugh-nessy and Carter, both of Garnett, were wounded. This was fast campaigning, but the next night found the Kansas men at Euyambayam river, and the day fol-lowing they were advancing on Malo-los, then the capital of the Filipino government and the residence of Aguinaldo. The march on Malolos be Aguinsido. The march on Malolos began early on the morning of March 31, and at 9:30 o'clock the same day the regiment was in the trenches that had been built by the insurgents. Col. Funtion selected company E to go with him on a little scouting expedition. Two squads under Lieut. Bell were sent ahead, the rest of the company following and securing the honor of being the first to enter Malolos. The company took dinner on the plaza under the took dinner on the plaza under the shade of the church, and in the afternoon moved out to the northwest of the town and sat down to rest. It was on outpost duty, but the weather was fine and the men were glad of the chance to recuperate

On April 9, when the insurgents made an attack on the railroad, E company was jumped over to the right temporar-ily, but after its return to quarters was not disturbed again until April 24, when

the advance on Calumpit was made. In that advance E company played a consplcinous part. The fighting began on the 26th. When the line came for the charge, Col. Funston selected five men from E company to help him in his attempt to cross the Eaghag river. They were: Lieut. Ball, Corporal Arthur M. Ferguson of Burlington; A. C. Woodruff of Yates Center; J. E. Cornett of Toronto, and Morrison F. Ramsey of Garnett. These men with the colonel ran across the bridge, while the rest of the regiment fairly filled the air with bullets, speeding toward the Filipino trenches. The selected men found the last span of the bridge gone, but they were swimmers and they plunged into the water and swam to the opposite shore where a boat was lying. It is not exactly certain who was across first, but there are some who declare that the colonel was first, the lieutenant second, the corporal third, the privates all following together. But that was a matter of little consequence then. The boat was hauled across and a squad landed. This squad had much to do with the hurried exit of the Filipinos, too, for it brought a flanking fire to bear, and if there is one thing ipinos, too, for it brought a flanking fire to bear, and if there is one thing a Filipino cannot stand it is to receive shots from more than one direction at the same time.

That night the command lay on the river bank, but the next morning the men were sent out to the left and occupied a row of nipa huts along the Rio Grande. Here again a brave deed was done. This time by Corporal Ferguson. Col. Funston wanted to know the sand was the result of the sand was the san guson. Col. Funston wanted to know if he could get his men across the Rio Grande, and Ferguson crawled along underneath the 390 feet of that iron structure, and discovered that such a move would not be practicable. Then the colonel tried his night surprise down stream. He was caught while trying to ride across in a raft that some member of the party had found, and the night attack was given up. At the fight which came off next day, Corporal Ferguson, with Sergts, Lewis and poral Ferguson, with Sergts Lewis and Miller, went across with the first raft-load of Kansus men, and White and Trembley, who belong to B company, won their honors by swimming the river with a rope, thus making a ferry

From this time until the next adare, the Kansas men again were kept at outpost duty, standing out on the left wing of the regiment and again under occasional heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. The regiment was ordered later to Apallt, where it slept under roofs for the first time since the opening of the campaign. Of slept under roofs for the first time since the opening of the campaign. Of course, the roofs were of nipa grass, but they gave shelter to troops that had no blankets and but few tents. At 4:30 on the morning of May 4, the ad-vance on Santa Tomas was begun. Company E was in the charge in which Col. Function received his slight wound and the company has seven prisoners and the company has seven prisoners to its credit as a result of that engage-ment. At nightfull, the men went to their nipa huts again and now in San Fernando, where they arrived yester day, they are comfortably housed.

OYSTER BEDS NEEDED.

[From the New York Sun.] The economic value of oysters and the immense demand for them have caused many experiments to be made looking to an increase in the supply. The discovery of a method of artificially fertilizing the spawn was a most important step, but at present efforts are being directed toward finding suitable sites for new beds. Oysters are somewhat particular as to their surroundings and differences so slight as to be almost imappreciable will produce a marked effect on the mollusks. The water must mot be too cold, and there must be some other obscure conditions present to produce a successful crop. On the European coast and on the American Pacific coast some factor is missing or some deleterious one is present.

Dr. H. F. Moore of the United States fish commission has been making some investigations into the possibility of oyster culture in the Great Salt lake. The waters of the lake itself are far too salty for this purpose, as they contain many experiments to be made looking

density was found, it was not fitted for oyster culture. On account of great fluctuations in rainfall, the amount of fresh water brought down by streams varied excessively and the brackish belt moved up and down as the streams were low or high. The winds also blew more or less salt water lote the streams and aided in rendering the area fitted for the life of oysters a movable one. As oysters are fixed, they can not fol-low the brackish belt and would be destroyed by the changes.

LAST WEEK

Of June discount sale on all silverware. C. H. MORRISON. 505 Kansas Avenue.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a mest which the decotors sai only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down is the jaw bone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and in ally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to itef, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try 2. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cursed. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

278 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

S.S.S.For. Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. is guaranteed purely vogetable. and contains no potash, mercury, or

other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



DRS. JOHNSTON & WALSH. America's Greatest Specialists.

Dr. H. Austin Johnston is a graduate of one of the finest Medical Universities in the world, and has had great experience in hospital and private practice.

Dr. Edward Walsh, formerly Chicago's leading specialist, is a graduate of Rush and Bennett Medical Colleges, and was formerly President of St. Anthony's Hospital.

Permanently Located in Topeka, Kansas

pital CATARRH cured, serofula, early consumption, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, cough, chronic throat disease, blood and skin diseases, heart disease, pains and paipitation of the heart liver, kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, Bright's diseases, sediment in water, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach and liver, constipation, nervous debility, sleeplessness, tired feeling, easily frightened, floating spots before the eyes, headaches, backache, shooting pains, despondency, melancholia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, paralysis, bashfulness, lack of confidence and ambition, imaginary fears, threatened insanity, dizziness, weakness, lack of endurance, etc. If you are suffering from any of these consult Dr. Johnston at once. Delay is fatal. ance, etc. If you are suffering from any of these consult Dr. Johnston at Delay is fatal.

LADIES—All diseases peculiar to their class cured by his new and per-

fect methods.

MEN—Perfect cures guaranteed in all weakness and loss of vital powers.

No inconvenience or detention from business.

OUR GREDENTIALS AND TESTIMONIALS ARE THE BEST.

The numerous acknowledgements we have received from the newspapers for our remarkable cures in both medical and surgical cases is proof conclusive that our advanced method cure where all others fail. Therefore, do not waste time with others, but consult us at once and regain your lost health. There is a stage in every disease that can be cured. Have you passed that stage? If not, do not experiment any longer, but consult us at once. Furthermore, we offer \$1,000 to any one proving our credentials false. We make it as object to investigate ours. No other specialist offers such a fair proposition. ONLY CURABLE CASES TAKEN, Best of reference and credentials. If you cannot call, write, Hundreds cured by mail.

Hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings 7 to 9, Sunday morning from 10 to 12:30. OUR CREDENTIALS AND TESTIMONIALS ARE THE BEST.

Office 608 Kansas Avenue, Over Rub Clothing Store. Chicago Medical Institute, Topeka, Kansas.

INVESTIGATE.

Commissioner of PensionsEvans Will Explain.

Invites a G. A. R. Committee to See Him.

PENSION ATTORNEYS,

He Declares, Are Making the War on His Work.

Has Waged a War on Frauds in the List.

Washington, June 28 .- The acting commander of the G. A. R., W. H. Johnson of Cincinnati and the G. A. R.'s committee on legislation are coming to Washington to make an investigation of the complaints being made against Commssioner Evans' administration of the pension office. The commander and the committee will be here on July 12. They come to Washington upon the in-vitation of Commissioner Evans, Some few weeks ago Commander Johnson and the chairman of the G. A. R. committee on legislation wrote Commissioner Evans calling his atten-tion to the number of protests from G. A. R. posts against his treatment of pensioners and applicants for pensions and suggesting that an explanation from him was desired. In response to these letters Commissioner Evans wrote both gentlemen telling them of his will-ingness to furnish them with full en-lightenment upon the administration of his office, and cordially inviting them to The waters of the lake itself are far too salty for this purpose, as they contain about 22 per cent of solid matter, while the undiluted water of the ocean contains only about 4 or 5 per cent. It was hoped that suitable salinity might be found at the mouths of streams, and careful measurements and analyses were made, but, though a zone of proper fice which they desired to investigate. To this they responded that they would come to Washington on July 12. The amount of attempted fraud upon

the pension rolls which Commissioner Evans has stopped during his term of office is something amazing, and, as all the evidence bearing upon such cases will be turned over by Mr. Evans to the will be turned over by Mr. Evans to the G. A. R. committee, the coming investigation will open up an entirely new view of Commissioner Evans' administration from a G. A. R. standpoint. Mr. Evans has insisted from the first that it was as much to the interest of the worthy soldier as it was to the interest of the government that the presion worthy soldier as it was to the interest of the government that the pension rolls should be kept free from the taint of fraud. His axiom has been that the more money paid out in fraudulent pensions the less there would be for deserving pensioners. It is in acting up to this precept that he has incurred the enmity of the pension attorneys all over the country, the interest of the pension attorney being to get as many claims through as possible, without regard to their merit. It is the pension attorneys who have stirred up many of the G. A. R. posts to passing resolutions conwho have stirred up many of the G. A.
R. posts to passing resolutions condemning Commissioner Evans for lack
of liberality in his treatment of the old
soldiers. Commissioner Evans has ample proof of this, and it will be submitted to the G. A. R. committee.

AN ILLINOIS INSTANCE.
One instance of the pension attorney's
work in this matter may be cited. One
Sunday afternoon Commissioner Evans

mitted to the G. A. R. committee.

AN ILLINOIS INSTANCE.

One instance of the pension attorney's work in this matter may be cited. One Sunday afternoon Commissioner Evans received in his mail a paper from Neoga, Ill. It was a marked copy and contained an editorial viciously attacking him. Mr. Evans sat down and wrote the editor a letter. In a kindly manner he pointed out to the editor his misstatements and gave him some facts which showed him how unjust his assault had been. He concluded with the statement that the United States government had been more liberal to its soldiers than any government which had ever existed upon the face of the earth, and that he, himself, an old soldier, while in favor of generous treatment to all deserving veterans, was siming to keep the pension roll a roll of honor, in order that the deserving might continue in the enjoyment of the government's bounty, and that the fair name of the American soldier—which was more than all—should remain unname of the American soldier—which was more than all—should remain untarnished.

This editor was a man. He replied

to Commissioner Evans' letter by the next mail, informing him that the edi-torial in question was not written by himself, but by some pension attorneys of Mattoon, whom, he supposed, were honest and knew whereof they spoke. He was convinced, he said, that he had been misled for unworthy motives, and asked permission to print Commissioner Evans' letter, which was personal, with Evans letter, which was personal, with an explanation of his own. Permission having been given him, he did print the letter, and with it a statement signed by himself, informing his readers how he had been imposed upon. His apology to Commissioner Evans was complete and manly.

PENSION ATTORNEY'S WORK.

The pension office has bust finished.



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received over \$5,000 in back pension to start with. Commissioner Evans re-jected the claim on the ground of in-sufficient evidence as to the marriage sufficient evidence as to the marriage between the woman and Hooper. The board of pension appeals reversed his ruling and ordered the case reopened for further evidence. Commissioner Evans put one of his best examiners upon it. The examination was an admission upon the part of the brother that he had not witnessed the marriage between his sister and Hooper, the positive statement of Mr. Spearman of Arkansas, whose father had owned the woman, that she had never been married to the soldier, had never lived with him as his wife, and that her whole course of conduct in applying for the course of conduct in applying for the pension had been inspired by pension

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